

**SOUTHERN FIRE BEHAVIOR OUTLOOK**

<b>FORECAST VALID FOR: August 11, 2011</b>	<b>DATE/TIME ISSUED: August 11/0800 Hrs</b>
<b>NEXT UPDATE: August 12, 2011</b>	<b>SIGNED: Warren Appelhans</b>

\*This is a general fire behavior outlook for the Southern Geographic Area. It is intended to provide wildland fire managers with an overall view of fire behavior potential and to assist wildland firefighters with making sound decisions and maintaining situational awareness based on current and expected fire behavior. This outlook is not intended to replace onsite observations or spot weather forecasts issued by the National Weather Service.

Some products provided in the outlook often are not updated prior to posting. Refer to updated information on the Southern Area Coordination Center Website as it becomes available:  
<http://gacc.nifc.gov/sacc/index.htm>

**Fire Weather Summary:**

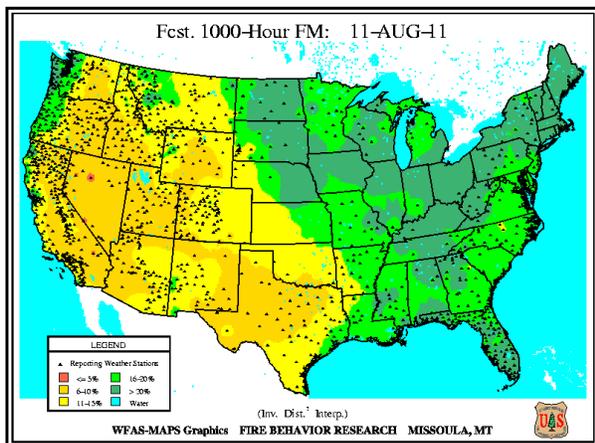
\*\*\*Red Flag Warnings/Fire Weather Watches and Advisories\*\*\*

There are no Red Flag Warnings/Fire Weather Watches and Advisories currently in effect in the Southern Area.

- For complete fire weather information and specific detailed forecasts see:  
<http://www.weather.gov>
- Refer to the MesoWest Regional Surface Maps to access weather observations.  
<http://mesowest.utah.edu/index.html>
- For updated fire danger and fuel moisture values link to:  
<http://wfas.net/>

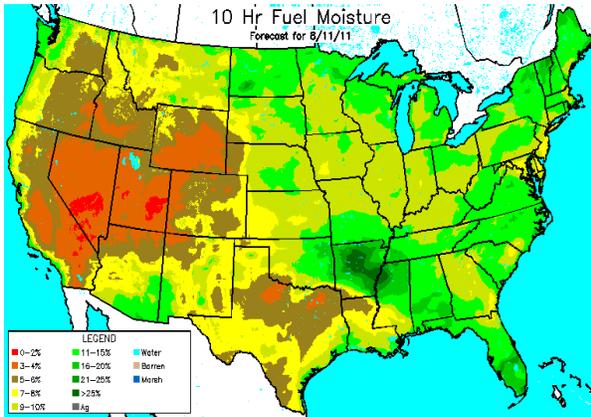
**Fuels Conditions:**

State of the Fuels will be updated weekly or as the conditions warrant.

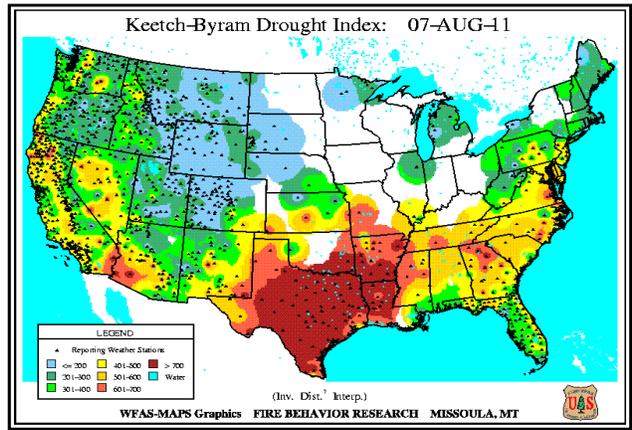


The 1000 hr fuel moistures are near or setting new record lows. It is taking longer to control the fires and extinguish the residual heat in the larger fuels. Fires are spreading and growing in the absence of wind. Recent rain and good humidity recovery will aid in moderating the dry fuels

WFAS—10 Hour Forecast Fuel Moisture



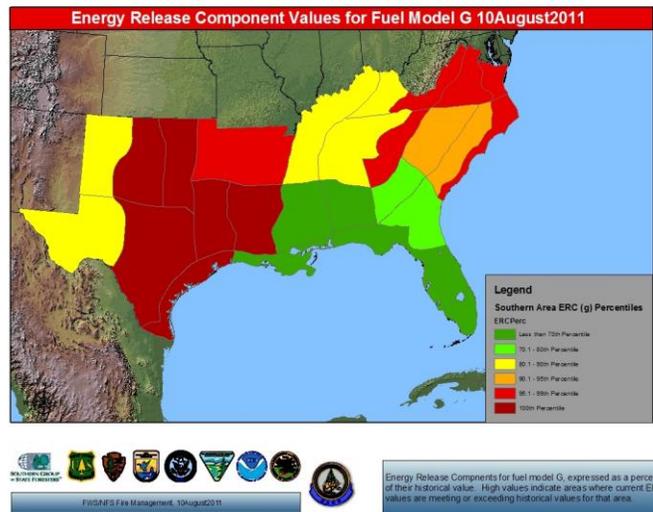
WFAS — KDBI



Southern Area 2 – 24 hour precip, ending August 11, 2011 @ 06:47



Southern Area ERC-G Summary Ending Aug 10, 2011



**Fire Behavior Outlook** Be aware of Thunderstorms in the areas of your fire winds from storms 30 miles or more away could affect your fire. Lightning can pose a threat to crews working near thunderstorms.

### Texas and Oklahoma Plains

**Very High** probability of large fire growth. Fires can be fuel and or terrain driven with low wind speeds. Fine fuel moistures continue to be extremely dry with little rebound overnight. Any new starts have the potential to become a large fire. Winds from thunderstorms in the vicinity of or over the fire could pose control problems.

### Southwest Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma

**High** probability of large fire growth. Like the very high probability areas, the majority of this area has not received precipitation for several weeks so live fuels are cured or extremely dry. Rapid rates of spread with wind speeds below 5 miles per hour. Resistance to control is very high, larger fuels being consumed is taking longer to control the fires.

### South Eastern Arkansas, Central Louisiana, Panhandle Oklahoma and Inland Coastal Texas

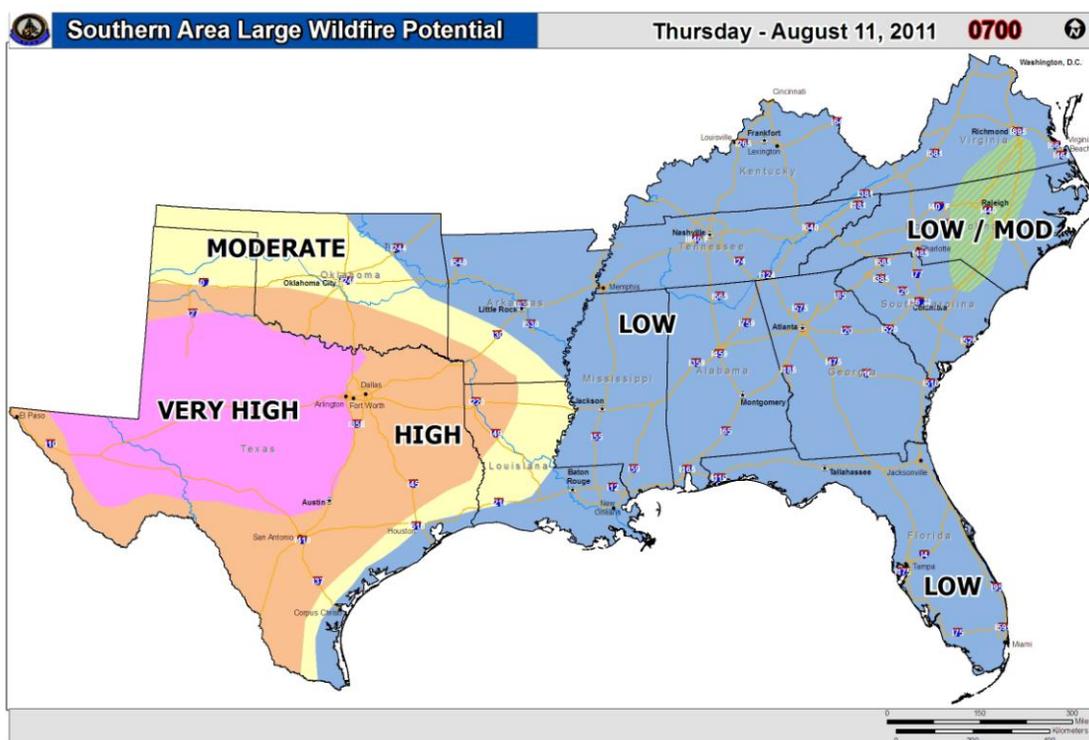
**Moderate** fire behavior can be expected today with any new start in areas that did not receive any significant amount of moisture. These areas are forecast to have low fine fuel moistures.

### Piedmont area North Carolina

**Low /Moderate** fire behavior can be expected today with any new starts in the pine stands. Areas that had good RH recovery ignitions may become established but should not spread rapidly.

### Coastal Region of Texas, Northern Arkansas, North East Oklahoma and Geographic Area East of the Mississippi

**Low** fire behavior expected. These areas have received enough precipitation over the last several days to moderate ERC and KDBI values. Rain is expected over the area for the next several days. Ignitions may become established but should not spread rapidly.



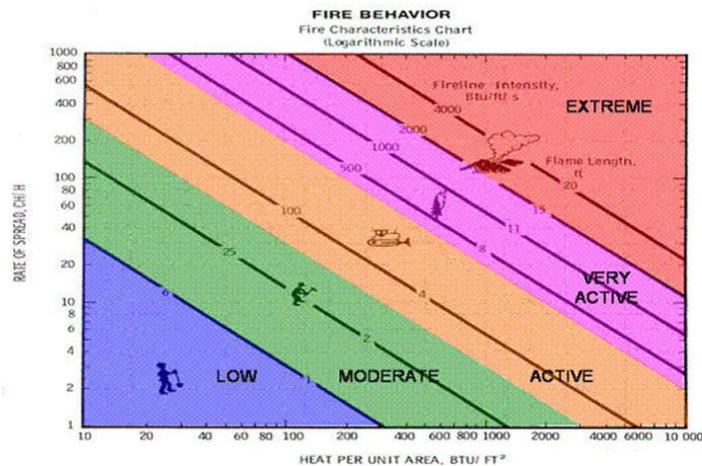
This product is intended to depict **GENERAL** fire behavior potential in the Southern Area. Information summarized from various sources applicable to the geographic area scale and is not intended to provide site specific fire behavior conditions. Individual fire behavior forecasts using fuels, weather and topography must be used for specific incidents.

**FIRE BEHAVIOR INTERPRETATION:**

Visual assessment of active flame length and evaluation of potential effectiveness of various resources and capabilities. The implications of observed or expected fire behavior are critical components of suppression strategies and tactics, in particular terms of determining resistance to control, effectiveness and safety of various resources.

FIRE BEHAVIOR ADJECTIVE RATING	FLAME LENGTH (FEET)	INTERPRETATION FOR FIRE MANAGEMENT
LOW	0-4	Generally attack at the head or flanks are successful, handline should hold fire with very little resistant to control.
MODERATE	4-8	Fire is too intense for direct attack at the head. Handline cannot be relied upon, additional support from engine, dozer, tractor plow or air support is needed.
HIGH	8-11	Fire can present control problems; torching, crowning and spotting can be expected. Control efforts at head of fire are often ineffective.
VERY HIGH	11+	Crown runs, intense surface burning and spotting are common; control efforts at head are ineffective.
EXTREME		Although uncommon, can best be described as erratic fire behavior that goes beyond human methods of control or prediction. Rare events such as well developed and sustained fire whirls, independent crowning and plume dominated fire growth.

The Hauling Chart is an excellent tool for measuring safety and potential effectiveness of fireline resources. Additionally, the Hauling Chart is also a useful tool to help firefighters get a perspective on the relative difficulty of constructing and holding a control line as affected by resistance to line construction by fire behavior.



**Outlook:**

Areas of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas that received scattered showers could see moderate fire behavior in the vicinity of the storms. Where fires a short distance away could see more resistant to control. The Piedmont area could see moderated fire behavior with the increase in humidity during the day.

Stay updated by viewing the Southern area 7 day Significant Fire Potential product:

[http://gacc.nifc.gov/sacc/predictive/outlooks/Fire\\_Potential.htm](http://gacc.nifc.gov/sacc/predictive/outlooks/Fire_Potential.htm)

Longer range outlooks reference the Climate Prediction Center link:

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/index.php>